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This chapter has been singled out for mention, not because the author confines his discussion to this phase of socialism, but because the French have been leaders in this activity. The early history of French socialism is outlined in the first chapter. The presentation in the second chapter of the theories and schools of contemporary socialism shows not only familiarity with the doctrines, but also an insight into the causes which made the movement. Here a phrase is coined that is worth remembering, *le socialisme instinctif*. "The majority of them, even among the leaders, are socialists from instinct. Socialism is to them a vigorous formula of discontent and revolt" (p. 49). "Socialism represents more or less faithfully the sentiment, the hopes of the laboring classes" (p. 52).

In this book the reader becomes acquainted with the men who have built up the party that has played such an important part in French politics during the past two years. The human interest has been well preserved and the vivid style holds the attention. And withal the author preserves throughout an unprejudiced attitude that neither advocates nor condemns.

S. G. L.

M. T. Cicerone e le sue idee sociali ed economiche. By E. MASÈ-DARI.
Torino: Fratelli Bocca, 1901. 8 vo, pp. 390.

MASÈ-DARI read Cicero in his youth. Later, as a student of finance, he renewed his knowledge of Cicero. From these later studies grew the present essay. He was shocked by Mommsen's drastic criticism of Cicero's career and stimulated to fresh exertions to understand his life and writings. He concedes that there are defects in the character of Cicero, and admires his works more than the man.

The essay is primarily critical; the attempt is made to sketch the motives and fundamental facts in the life of Cicero and correlate the qualities of his actions and his intellectual conceptions with the most important characteristics of his surroundings. The book, consisting of less than 400 pages, is divided into two nearly equal parts, the first of which discusses the social and political ideas of Cicero, while the second deals with his economic views. The subdivisions of Part I may be briefly summarized as follows: A survey of the moral, public, and intellectual character of Cicero; his comparative affluence; his theory of equality—division into classes, plutocracy, and the social

equilibrium; the social nature of religion; justice and legislation; demagoguery and communism. The subdivisions of Part II which deals with Cicero's economic ideas are the following: The relations of the state and private economy; public works and the appropriate functions of the state; finance and the state; customs and tribute; the tax-gatherers and their economic function; agrarian laws and agrarian policy; the economic concepts of Cicero—of utility, wealth, credit, etc.; labor free and slave—agriculture; credit, usury, and the money-lenders.

This brief survey of the topics considered shows the book to be what its title indicates, a summary of the social and economic ideas of Cicero. The word social is to be taken broadly; it embraces a treatment of Cicero's political concepts. The subdivision which is most characteristically social in its point of view is the fourth chapter (of Part I), which expounds the social origins and the social service of religion. Chapters three, five, and six (of Part I) are a fine summary of the fundamental political concepts of Cicero. Part II constitutes a fairly complete exposition of political economy in its main outlines. The book as a whole is a contribution to our knowledge of what Masè-Dari very correctly calls a neglected side, an almost unknown aspect of the mind and life of Cicero. It is to be regretted that in its Italian form it will not be generally accessible to English readers.

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Storia della Crisi Economica in Puglia dal 1887 al 1897. By SABINO FIORESE. Trani: V. Vecchi, 1900. 4to, pp. v + 168.

SINCE the founding of the united kingdom in Italy that country has been the scene of harassing and well-nigh continuous discords and misfortunes. The union of Italy did not imply that all patriotism for the local despotisms had been transferred to the new state. The central power has adopted oppressive police measures to stamp out this local particularism and so has frequently appeared in the rôle of a harsh repressor. The new political and administrative machinery is far from perfect and there has been a lack of great statesmen since the union. Nor can one look to the monarch for leadership. The constitutional limitations, while giving an extravagant income to the king,